1. VERB FORMS (5 points). Give the correct forms of the verbs and, when required, pronouns or adverbs. You may have to use auxiliary verbs as well as main verbs. Look at the example below.

Example: When the telephone ______ (RING) I ______ (WATCH) television.
When the telephone ______ I ______ (was watching) television.

1. If David ______ (STUDY) every day next week, I’m sure he ______ (PASS) his physics exam.
2. Oh, no! I ______ (LOSE) my car keys. I can’t use my car ______ (GO) to work today.
3. Your genetic information ______ (FIND) in your DNA – 23 chromosomes from mum and 23 from dad.
   At the moment Mary is in the library where she ______ (READ) an interesting article about the use of recombinant DNA technology in food and medicines.
4. Peter and Linda ______ (MEET) each other for the first time in 1987. They ______ (LIVE) together for thirty years.
5. Yesterday I ______ (TALK) to Julia when Tom ______ (ARRIVE).

2. QUESTION FORMATION (5 points). Write appropriate questions for the following five answers. Look at the example below.

Example: It’s half-past nine.
What time is it, please?

1. Marco is a nurse at the Policlinico in Monserrato.
2. No, I didn’t enjoy the film “La La Land”.
3. My favourite sport is swimming.
4. Roberta’s from Sardinia in Italy.
5. Yes, I’ve taken the dog for a walk.

3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (5 points). Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Do not use more than three words. Look at the example below.

Example: You are too young to drive a car. You are ______ not old enough ______ to drive a car.

1. This hospital doesn’t have an Accident and Emergency Unit. → ______ an Accident and Emergency Unit at this hospital.
2. What’s your date of birth? → ______ born?
3. John’s house is bigger than Mary’s house. → Mary’s house is not ______ John’s house.
4. You aren’t allowed to smoke in this room. → You ______ in this room.
5. Alice sent an email to Alan. → Alan ______ an email ______ Alice.

4. GUIDED WRITING (5 points). Your English friend wants to visit Italy for a two-week holiday in August. She/he is not sure if it would be better to go to the beach or to the mountains. Write an email to your friend. Do the following things: (1) say which type of holiday you think would be better for her/him; (2) explain the advantages and disadvantages of each type of holiday (e.g., the beach = sun and swimming but very hot with lots of algae this year; the mountains = fresh air and walks in the pine forests but you can fall 400 metres as you climb the crest of Monte Cervino). Write between 70 and 100 words.
5. LEXIS FOR BIOLOGY (10 points)

Read all of this text. Then write an appropriate word or expression for each of the ten spaces. Look at the example in number 0.

VIRUSES AND BACTERIA

Viruses and bacteria can both make people ill and they are too small to be seen with human eyes. So they are often confused with each other. But they are very different.

Viruses are not cells. They are microscopic particles that have just two components: an acid core that contains the instructions for taking over cells and a protective protein coat called the capsid. Viruses attack cells and turn them into “factories” for producing more viral particles. In other words, viruses replicate themselves by using the parts and materials from your cells. They attach themselves to cells by slipping in and taking over control. They are “attack machines” that “hijack” cells. And the genetic material of dormant viruses can remain in the host cells for long periods of time. This material is copied as these cells multiply. Although viruses are therefore one of the planet’s most efficient parasites, there is a small consolation: viruses aren’t technically alive because they can’t multiply outside of a host cell. In order to discover the few unique they bring to your cells. So far, antiviral drugs have produced for only a few highly studied viruses, including the herpes viruses, the influenza viruses and the HIV virus that causes AIDS.

In contrast, bacteria are cells. They can live freely on their own, obtain energy from food and respond to their environment. And some bacteria, which are called normal microbiota, can be beneficial for general health. For example, they can facilitate digestive processes in the digestive tract and they can assist with blood clotting by releasing vitamin K. When bacteria make you feel ill, they must be able to enter and colonise the body, and overcome your defences. For example, the Streptococcus pneumoniae bacteria exist in the throat of healthy people. But if the host is weakened by a cold or flu, these bacteria can begin reproducing rapidly and this can lead to a sinus, or ear infection, or even pneumonia. Antibiotics are molecules made by microbes that kill bacteria. The first and most famous of these is penicillin.
ANSWERS / SOLUZIONI

1. VERB FORMS (5 points). Give the correct forms of the verbs and, when required, pronouns or adverbs. You may have to use auxiliary verbs as well as main verbs. Look at the example below.

Example: When the telephone _____ (RING) I _____ (WATCH) television.
When the telephone __rang__ I __was watching__ television.

1. If David _studies_ (STUDY) every day next week, I’m sure he _will pass / is going to _ (PASS) his physics exam.
2. Oh, no! I _have / ’ve lost __ (LOSE) my car keys. I can’t use my car _to go_(GO) to work today.
3. Your genetic information _is found_ (FIND) in your DNA – 23 chromosomes from mum and 23 from dad.
   At the moment Mary is in the library where she __is reading_ (READ) an interesting article about the use of recombinant DNA technology in food and medicines.
4. Peter and Linda _met_ (MEET) each other for the first time in 1986. They _have lived / lived (LIVE) together   for thirty years.
5. Yesterday I _was talking / talked__ (TALK) to Julia when Tom _arrived_ (ARRIVE) arrived.

2. QUESTION FORMATION (5 points). Write appropriate questions for the following five answers. Look at the example below.

Example: It’s half-past nine.
What time is it, please?

1. Marco is a nurse at the Policlinico in Monserrato. What’s Marco’s job? / What does Marco do? / What is M. doing?
2. No, I didn’t enjoy the film “La La Land”. Did you enjoy / like the film “La La Land”?
3. My favourite sport is swimming. What’s your favourite sport?
4. Roberta’s from Sardinia in Italy. Where is / Where’s Roberta from?
5. Yes, I’ve taken the dog for a walk. Have you taken the dog for a walk? / Have you already gone out this morning?

3. SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION (5 points). Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first. Do not use more than three words. Look at the example below.

Example: You are too young to drive a car. You are __ not old enough__ to drive a car.

1. This hospital doesn’t have an Accident and Emergency Unit. → __There isn’t /is not__ an Accident and Emergency Unit at this hospital.
2. What’s your date of birth? → __When were you__ born?
3. John’s house is bigger than Mary’s house. → Mary’s house is not __as big as /bigger than __ John’s house.
4. You aren’t allowed to smoke in this room. → You __mustn’t / must not; can’t/cannot smoke __ in this room.
5. Alice sent an email to Alan. → Alan __received __an email __from Alice.

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Credit will be given for good grammar, appropriate lexis and completion of the three tasks.

Example (= 99 words):

Dear Simon,

I'm glad you want to come to Italy for a summer holiday. My advice to you is to go to the mountains where you can relax and enjoy the fresh air. Many beaches here are very beautiful but they are hot and crowded in August. Also, many beaches are covered with algae this year. But be careful in the mountains and don't be too ambitious. Go with other experienced climbers who know how to use a rope, and check the weather. I hope this advice is useful and that you have a lovely holiday.

Best wishes,
Peter

5. LEXIS FOR BIOLOGY (10 points)

Read all of this text. Then write an appropriate word or expression for each of the 10 spaces. Look at the example in number 0.

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Although viruses are therefore one of the planet’s most efficient parasites, there is a small consolation: viruses aren’t technically alive because they can’t multiply outside (= fuori) of a host cell. In order to develop/ discover antiviral drugs, scientists spend a lot of time researching individual viruses so as to discover the few unique molecules they bring to your
cells. So far, antiviral drugs have (7) been produced for only a few highly studied viruses, including the herpes viruses, the influenza viruses and the HIV virus that causes AIDS.

In contrast, bacteria are cells. They can live freely on their own, obtain energy from food and respond to their environment. And some bacteria, which are called normal microbiota, can be beneficial for general health. For example, they can facilitate digestive processes in the digestive tract and they can assist with blood clotting by releasing (8) vitamin K. When bacteria make you feel ill, they must be able to enter and colonise the body, and overcome your defences. For example, the Streptococcus pneumoniae bacteria exist in the (9) throat(s) of healthy people. But if the host is weakened by a cold or flu, these bacteria can begin reproducing rapidly and this can lead to a sinus, or ear infection, or even pneumonia. Antibiotics are molecules made by microbes that kill bacteria. The first and most famous of these is (10) penicillin.